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SWALE

SWALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1953

**FRANK HAUXWELL,**

**M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.),**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**



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# SWALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman — A. L. BAKER, Esq.

Parish	Councillors	
Badlesmere and Leaveland	Morgan-Kirby, D. W.	o
Bapchild ... ..	Baker, A. L.	ox
Bobbing and Iwade ... ..	Craddock, J. W.	ox
Borden ... ..	Hattie, W.	o
Boughton ... ..	Rook, H.	x
Bredgar ... ..	Southern, J. D.	o
Buckland, Norton and Stone	Burbridge, E. J.	o
Doddington ... ..	Elvy, F.	o
Dunkirk ... ..	Ash, T. F.	
Eastling ... ..	Meeson, A. J.	
Faversham Without, Good- nestone and Graveney ...	Vinson, E.	
Halstow Lower ... ..	Bennett, A. J.	x
Hartlip ... ..	Illingworth, W. G.	
Hernhill ... ..	Foreman, S.	
Kingsdown, Milsted and Rodmersham ... ..	White, W. H.	o
Luddenham ... ..	Steven, S.	
Lynsted ... ..	Waters, F. H.	ox
Newington ... ..	Harlow, E. D.	x
Newnham ... ..	Prentis, J. E.	ox
Oare ... ..	Heathfield, G. L.	
Ospringe ... ..	Fisher, G. F.	
Selling ... ..	Gaskain, E. W.	x
Sheldwich ... ..	Milgate, E. T.	
Stalisfield ... ..	Lintott, P.	
Teynham ... ..	Moor, D. W.	x
Throwley ... ..	Hodgson, J. W.	
Tonge ... ..	Gascoyne, G. A. C.	x
Tunstall ... ..	Bensted, F. H.	
Upchurch ... ..	Bishop, C. C.	o

o Members of the Health Committee

x Members of the Housing Committee

Clerk of the Council — BRYAN TASSELL, Esq.

# **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

## **Medical Officer of Health :**

FRANK HAUXWELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

## **Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

Mr. R. K. DUNNING, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

## **District Sanitary Inspectors :**

Mr. C. G. A. RUDD, C.R.S.I.

Mr. R. A. O. BAMPTON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,  
M.R.I.P.H.H.

## **Clerical Staff :**

Miss R. A. PARKER

Mr. S. B. BROOK (left January, 1953)

## **Rodent Operators :**

Mr. R. S. POWER (left February, 1953)

Mr. C. RICHARDS (from May, 1953)



## SWALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,  
48 Bell Road,  
Sittingbourne,  
Kent.

The Chairman and Members of the  
Swale Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith the Annual Report on the health of the Swale Rural District for the year 1953.

According to the Registrar-General's estimate, the mid-year population of the area was 20,010 showing an increase of only 50 over the previous year. This increase in 1953 is considerably less than that of 1952 when there was an increase of 380 over the population estimate for 1951, but the estimate for 1953 still shows an increase of 296 over the 1951 Census figures, and 2,390 over the Census taken in 1931.

The number of births occurring during the year (291) and the Crude Birth Rate for the year (14.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population) again shows a further fall from the high rates of the immediate post-war years. The figures for 1953 are the lowest recorded during the past eight years. When adjusted for age and sex distribution however, the Crude Birth Rate becomes 17.01 per 1,000 which compares not unfavourably with that of 15.5 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole.

The Crude Death Rate at 10.5 per 1,000 of the population shows an increase over that for the previous year when the Rate was 9.8 per 1,000, but with the exception of that year the rate for 1953 is the lowest recorded over the past eight years. Corrected for age and sex distribution it becomes 9.6 per 1,000 which compares very favourably with that for England and Wales as a whole, namely 11.4 per 1,000. In regard to causes of death I would draw particular attention to the very considerable increase in deaths from motor vehicle accidents and from other accidents during 1953. Motor vehicle accidents were the cause of 9 deaths in 1953 as compared with 2 in 1952, 2 in 1951 and only 1 in 1950 and other accidents were responsible for 8 deaths in 1953 as compared with 3 in each of the years 1950/51/52.

In regard to Infant Deaths, it is very satisfactory to record that there were only 4 deaths of infants under 1 year of

age during 1953, giving an Infant Mortality Rate for the year of 13.7 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest Infant Mortality Rate recorded over the past 10 years and compares very favourably indeed with that of 26.8 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole.

In comparison with the previous year, there was in 1953 a considerable increase in the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified (682 in 1953, 236 in 1952). The increase was mainly due to a not inconsiderable prevalence of Measles during the first quarter of the year. Whooping Cough was also more prevalent during 1953.

During the year, 12 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified—the same number as for each of the past 3 years. In regard to notifications of this disease, there would seem to be very little variation in the number notified each year since 1945 and possible reasons for this are discussed in the Report. During the same period however, it is very satisfactory to note that the death rate has decreased from 6.03 per 10,000 of the population in 1945 to 1.5 per 10,000 in 1953.

In that portion of the Report relating to the general sanitary conditions of the area, the supervision of food supplies and housing, I am indebted to Mr. R. K. Dunning, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Reports on water and milk supplies can be considered generally satisfactory though the question of the continued use of some private wells in outlying districts has to be kept under constant supervision. During the year some cottages previously using private wells have been connected to the mains supply and in others, the question of improvements to the wells or the possibility of an alternative supply is under consideration.

Though there were no alterations or extension of sewerage systems during the year, it is very satisfactory to record that the scheme for new sewage disposal works at Lower Halstow was approved early in the current year. In addition to replacing the present unsatisfactory sewage disposal works at Newington, this scheme will permit of the development of drainage schemes in several neighbouring parishes and the abolishing of many insanitary trench closets and cesspools in these areas.

The question of a scheme for the treatment of the sewage from the Boughton area is a matter for urgent consideration. At present the sewer draining this area discharges untreated into an open ditch. This is not only liable to cause nuisance at the point of entry into the ditch concerned, but as inter-communication between ditches in the area is very



free there is liability for the pollution to be spread over a very large area.

During the year the campaign for improvement of conditions in hop-pickers camps has continued with further good results. Progress is naturally somewhat slow owing to the diversity of conditions found, but considerable improvements have been obtained in recent years. The chief deficiencies have been the absence of efficient lighting and ventilation to the huts, the absence of a dry area round the hut and satisfactory means of drying clothes. With the ready co-operation of the owners of these camps, these defects are gradually being eliminated.

As in many other areas, housing is still one of the most serious problems to be dealt with. Apart from the supply of houses to meet the ordinary needs of the population, there is urgent need for the rehousing of many families at present living in premises quite unfit for human habitation. Many of these premises have already been condemned—many more should be condemned. Undoubtedly some of these families are “problem” families, but this only makes the situation more urgent. Health should be one of the most important factors in consideration of rehousing.

In addition to those houses which are only fit for condemnation, there are many more in the area which though sub-standard, could, with the expenditure of a reasonable amount of money on them, be not only saved from further deterioration but be converted into comfortable homes for a considerable number of years. In this connection it is very pleasing to note the encouragement given by the Council during the current year to owners wishing to improve such properties. This should lead to considerable improvement in housing conditions in the area.

For the carrying on of the work of the Department, I am greatly indebted to all members of the staff and especially to the ever willing and helpful assistance of Mr. R. K. Dunning, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I would also take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for their encouragement and kindly consideration.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK HAUXWELL.



## SECTION I

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

#### 1. CLIMATOLOGY

The weather during 1953 although mild was generally unsettled, the first three months being exceptionally dry as also were the months of November and December. The summer was again disappointing and the months of May, June and July were very wet.

The total rainfall for the year was however less than in the previous year, that recorded at the Faversham Sewage Works being 20.34 inches as compared with 26.28 inches in 1952, and that at the Highsted Water Works, Sittingbourne, 20.35 inches in 1953 compared with 27.26 in 1952.

#### 2. AREA

No change from 1952—62,015 acres (approximately 97 square miles).

#### 3. POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population of the District as given by the Registrar General was 20,010 showing an increase of 50 over last year's estimate, and an increase of 296 over the 1951 Census figure. The natural increase in population i.e., the excess of births over deaths during 1953 was 80.

#### 4. NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1953 was 6,352 as compared with 6,261 at the end of 1952—an increase of 91. Towards this increase 67 houses were built by the Council and 42 were constructed privately (total 109) but during the year other houses ceased to be used as living accommodation either by reason of demolition or conversion to other purposes so that the net increase was only 91.

#### 5. RATEABLE VALUE

£78,268 as compared with £76,434 in the previous year.

#### 6. SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE

£315 17s. 6d. an increase of £3 13s. 1d. over the figure for 1952.

## SECTION II

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### 1. BIRTHS

(i) Live Births		M.		F.		Total	
Legitimate	...	148	(158)	127	(154)	275	(312)
Illegitimate	...	5	(9)	11	(4)	16	(13)
		153	(167)	138	(158)	291	(325)

  

(ii) Still Births		M.		F.		Total	
Legitimate	...	2	(4)	1	(3)	3	(7)
Illegitimate	...	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
		2	(4)	1	(3)	3	(7)

(iii) Birth Rate.—The crude birth rate for the year at 14.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population again shows a continuation in the fall in this rate since the unusual high rates of the immediate post war years. Corrected for age and sex distribution for comparison with other areas however the rate becomes 17.0 per 1,000 (the corrected birth rate) which compares very favourably with that of 15.5 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole.

(iv) Percentage of Still Births and Illegitimate Rate.—The percentage of still births to total births has fallen slightly from 2.2% in 1952 to 2% in 1953, but the illegitimate rate shows a slight increase from 4% in 1952 to 5.8% in 1953.

(v) Excess of Births over Deaths.—This only amounted to 80 for the year 1953 and shows a further decrease as compared with the corresponding figures for the years 1952 and 1951 namely 132 and 109 respectively.

(vi) Table I shows the number of births and the birth rates since 1946.

#### 2. DEATHS

(a) The number of deaths occurring in or assigned to the area during 1953 was 211 of which 122 were males and 89 females. This is an increase on the number (193) which occurred in the previous year but as will be seen from Table I the number of deaths occurring in 1953 is still below the average for the past eight years.

The following statement shows the age and sex distribution of the deaths that occurred in 1953.

Note :—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

	Und. 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	Over 85	Total
Male	2	—	3	6	—	3	7	24	41	28	8	122
Female	2	—	—	1	2	1	7	12	25	31	8	89
Total	4	—	3	7	2	4	14	36	66	59	16	211

(b) The crude death rate at 10.5 per 1,000 of the population also shows an increase over that for the previous year (9.8 per 1,000) but with the exception of that for 1952 is the lowest recorded over the past eight years. When corrected for age and sex distribution to 9.6 per 1,000 it compares very favourably with that for England and Wales as a whole, namely 11.4 per 1,000.

(c) Table I shows that number of deaths and the death rates since 1946 and Table 2 shows the causes of death during 1953 classified by the Registrar General under 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

TABLE 1  
Births and Deaths 1946 - 1953

Year	No. of Births	No. of Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
1946	388	219	169	21.9	12.4
1947	439	228	211	24.4	12.7
1948	391	219	172	20.3	11.4
1949	367	227	140	19.3	11.9
1950	359	241	118	18.8	12.6
1951	320	211	109	16.3	10.8
1952	325	193	132	16.3	9.8
1953	291	211	80	14.5	10.5



TABLE 2  
Causes of Death

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory .. .. .	1 ( 5)	2 (—)	3 ( 5)
Tuberculosis Other .. .. .	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Syphilitic disease .. .. .	— ( 1)	— (—)	— ( 1)
Diphtheria .. .. .	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Whooping Cough .. .. .	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Meningo-coccal infections .. .. .	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Measles .. .. .	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Other infective and parastic diseases ..	1 (—)	1 (—)	2 (—)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	2 ( 7)	5 ( 4)	7 (11)
Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus ..	10 ( 5)	1 (—)	11 ( 5)
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	— (—)	4 ( 4)	4 ( 4)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19 (10)	8 (10)	27 (20)
Leukaemia, aleukaemis .. .. .	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Diabetes .. .. .	— (—)	— ( 1)	— ( 1)
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	13 ( 9)	8 (12)	21 (21)
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	12 (16)	6 ( 6)	18 (22)
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	1 (—)	3 ( 2)	4 ( 2)
Other heart disease .. .. .	23 (23)	26 (22)	49 (45)
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	3 ( 2)	2 ( 4)	5 ( 6)
Influenza .. .. .	2 (—)	6 ( 3)	8 ( 3)
Pneumonia .. .. .	5 ( 5)	2 ( 3)	7 ( 8)
Bronchitis .. .. .	5 ( 5)	3 (—)	8 ( 5)
Other disease of respiratory system ..	1 ( 1)	— ( 1)	1 ( 2)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	1 ( 3)	— ( 1)	1 ( 4)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	— ( 1)	1 (—)	1 ( 1)
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	2 ( 1)	1 (—)	3 ( 1)
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	2 ( 2)	— (—)	2 ( 2)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Congenital malformations .. .. .	1 ( 1)	— (—)	1 ( 1)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	2 ( 6)	6 (10)	8 (16)
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	9 ( 2)	— (—)	9 ( 2)
All other accidents .. .. .	6 ( 1)	2 ( 2)	8 ( 3)
Suicide .. .. .	1 ( 1)	— ( 1)	1 ( 2)
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Totals ..	122 (107)	89 (86)	211 (193)

As is to be expected in a population containing an increasing number of older people deaths from heart disease and diseases associated therewith still account for the largest proportion of all deaths occurring—approximately 46% in 1953 and 38% in 1952. This increased percentage in 1953 as compared with the previous year is mainly due to the older ages at which death occurred in 1953. During that year approximately 67% of all deaths were at ages over 65 years of age whereas in the previous year the corresponding percentage was 64%.

Note :—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.



During 1953 there was also a further increase in the number of deaths attributed to malignant disease—50 in 1953 as compared with 40 in 1952, 30 in 1951 and 40 in 1950. It will also be seen from Table 2 that a considerable portion of this increase is in deaths attributed to malignant disease of the lungs and bronchi. These accounted for 11 deaths during 1953 in comparison with 5 in 1952, 4 in 1951 and 5 in 1950. It is also interesting to note in view of the present controversy as to the effects of smoking that of the 25 deaths attributed to malignant disease in the chest during the past 4 years 22 were males and only 3 females.

There was also in 1953 a very considerable increase in the number of deaths attributed to Motor Vehicle accidents and other accidents. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 9 deaths during 1953 as compared with 2 in 1952, 2 in 1951 and only 1 in 1950 and other accidents were responsible for 8 deaths in 1953 as compared with 3 in each of the years 1950/51/52. Though it has not been possible to go into the details of all deaths associated with Motor Vehicles one cannot help wondering whether Kent's leafy lanes are not sometimes too leafy.

### 3. INFANT MORTALITY

There were only 4 deaths of infants under 1 year of age during 1953. This is 2 fewer than in the previous year and gives an Infant Mortality Rate for the year of 13.7 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest Infant Mortality Rate recorded over the past 10 years and compares very favourably indeed with the Rate for England and Wales as a whole namely 26.8 per 1,000 births.

The causes of Infant Deaths that occurred are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
INFANT DEATHS

Cause of Death	Place of Death	Males	Females
1. Pneumonia .. ..	Hospital	11 mths.	—
2. Prematurity .. ..	Hospital	1 day	—
3. Prematurity .. ..	Hospital	—	9 hrs.
4. Tetanus Neonatorium ..	Hospital	—	1 wk.

## SECTION III

### INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. The total number of the various Infectious Diseases notified during the year, the number of cases admitted to hospital or sanatorium and the number of deaths attributed to each disease in the Registrar General's classification of deaths is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Disease	Cases Notified	Removed to Hospital or Sanatorium	Deaths
Scarlet Fever .. ..	28 ( 27)	21	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	122 ( 28)	2	—
Measles .. ..	452 (131)	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	3 ( 2)	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	— ( —)	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	9 ( 7)	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	— ( —)	—	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	7 ( —)	3	—
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	1 ( —)	—	1
Smallpox .. ..	— ( —)	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever .. ..	— ( —)	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	1 ( 2)	—	—
Malaria .. ..	— ( —)	—	—
T.B. Pulmonary .. ..	12 ( 12)	7	3
T.B. Non-Pulmonary .. ..	3 ( 1)	1	—
Pneumonia .. ..	44 ( 26)	3	7
	682 (236)	42	11

2. Table 5 shows the age groups affected by the diseases notified.

TABLE 5  
Age Group Distribution — Infectious Disease

Disease	Un. 1	0-5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	Ov. 55	Un- known	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	—	6	20	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Whooping Cough	6	63	47	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	122
Measles ..	8	156	254	24	4	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	452
Pneumonia ..	1	6	5	1	1	—	4	1	2	2	1	3	15	2	44
Dysentery ..	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	9
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	7
Encephalitis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary T.B.	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	12
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	15	235	331	30	6	5	11	3	6	3	5	7	22	3	682

Note :—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

During 1953 a total of 682 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. This number though considerably in excess of that for the previous year when only 236 cases were notified corresponds more closely with the number of notifications received during the year 1951 and 1950 which numbered 690 and 665 respectively. The increase in 1953 was mainly due to the return of a higher incidence in both Measles and Whooping Cough. During the first quarter of the year Measles was very prevalent especially in the parishes of Upchurch, Borden and Teynham and 411 of the total of 452 cases notified during the year occurred during that quarter.

During the latter half of the year Whooping Cough also became prevalent though the total number of cases (122) were considerably less than in the case of Measles.

Three cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified during the year—one in Hartlip in July—one in Norton in October and one in Upchurch in November. The cases in Hartlip and Norton were children but the case in Upchurch was that of a young married woman aged 23 whose illness commenced with sore throat and enteritis. She later developed difficulty in swallowing and was ultimately diagnosed as Acute Poliomyelitis with Bulbar Paralysis. She made an excellent recovery.

Of the 7 cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year 4 resulted from an outbreak of food poisoning involving a total of 22 persons which occurred following the mid-day meal in the Canteen of a factory at Faversham. The infection was traced to some tinned peas which were found to be heavily contaminated with *Staphylococcus* (Coagulose Positive). Some of those affected became seriously ill a few hours after partaking of the meal and were removed to hospital but in the majority the symptoms were never severe and all were able to return to work in a few days.

The 3 other cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year were individual members in separate households. No source of infection was discovered and it is more than probable they were not true infections.

3. In Appendix A is shown the distribution in the various Parishes of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1953.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Twelve new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year and 3 deaths were attributed to the Pulmonary form



of the disease. There were no deaths from the Non-Pulmonary form for the fourth year in succession.

The age distribution of the cases notified during 1953 is given in Table 5 and the number each year of new cases and deaths and the death rates for Tuberculosis since 1945 are shown in Table 6.

From Table 6 it will be seen that the number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified has been the same (12) for each of the past 3 years and that there has been very little variation in the numbers notified each year since 1945. In contrast to this, however, there has been during the same period a very considerable decrease in the number of deaths and the death rate from this form of the disease. In other words it would appear that though there has not in recent years been any appreciable diminution in the incidence as assessed by the number of notifications received there has been a very marked reduction in the fatality from it.

It seems not improbable however that one reason for this lack of diminution in the number of new cases reported each year is that with improved facilities for diagnosis and greater use of these by the public, cases are diagnosed earlier and there are now fewer undiagnosed or missed cases.

Early diagnosis is one of the most important factors in dealing with this disease. It not only greatly improves the patient's chances of recovery, but it also permits of simple precautions to be taken so that the patient need not be a source of infection to others. As for measures to prevent spreading the disease every patient should know the basic principles, the most important of which is care of the sputum e.g., use of the sputum flask and proper disposal of the contents, the use of a handkerchief when coughing and disinfection of same before washing, avoidance of spitting, etc. Bad housing and bad conditions at work undoubtedly help to spread the disease but it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the infection is in the sputum or in the droplets expelled from the respiratory passages during coughing and it is in the control of these that much can be done to prevent the spread of infection.

Not all patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis have, at all times an infective spit. Frequently after treatment the spit becomes non-infective and unless the lung lesion breaks down or a new lesion develops such patients may be non-infective over a long period. The danger in such cases is, however, the possibility of the sputum becoming infective through an extension of the lesion and for that reason



constant supervision under the Chest Physician is very necessary.

It should also be remembered that though the patient with Pulmonary Tuberculosis is always a possible source of infection to others many cases can and do still lead normal and useful lives. The prevention of the spread of infection to others depends entirely on the conscientious carrying out of simple precautions in regard to his sputum, coughing, etc., and provided conditions at home or at work are maintained at a reasonably good sanitary level especially in regard to overcrowding and cleanliness, the risk of spreading infection can be reduced to a minimum.

TABLE 6

Number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and number of deaths and the death rates each year from 1945-1953

Year	No. of Primary notifications received		Deaths		Death rate per 10,000 of Population	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1945	14	3	10	2	6.03	1.2
1946	12	6	8	1	4.5	0.5
1947	10	3	9	—	5.01	0.0
1948	16	3	4	3	2.08	1.5
1949	11	5	5	3	2.6	1.5
1950	7	1	3	—	1.5	0.0
1951	12	4	4	—	2.04	0.0
1952	12	1	5	—	2.5	0.0
1953	12	3	3	—	1.5	0.0

A summary of cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register for the area at the end of 1953 is shown in Table 7. Though there has been over a period of years a gradual increase in the numbers on that Register (88 at the end of 1947, 139 at the end of 1953) this is neither unexpected nor alarming, but is due to the fact that patients are on the Register for longer periods than previously. This is in part due to earlier notifications but there is also the very encouraging fact that owing to the great advances in the treatment of this disease in recent years the expectation of life of these patients has been greatly improved.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
No. of cases on Register at 1st Jan. 1953	51 (50)	44 (36)	15 (15)	14 (12)	124 (113)
New Cases .. ..	8 ( 4)	4 ( 8)	1 (—)	2 ( 1)	15 ( 13)
Restored to Register ..	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Transferred to Swale .	2 ( 2)	3 ( 1)	— (—)	1 ( 1)	6 ( 4)
	61 (56)	52 (45)	16 (15)	17 (14)	146 (130)
Died .. ..	1 ( 5)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	3 ( 5)
Left Swale .. ..	— (—)	— ( 1)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 ( 1)
Recovered .. ..	3 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (—)
Cancelled Non-T.B. ..	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	57 (51)	50 (44)	16 (15)	16 (14)	139 (124)

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(i) Diphtheria Immunisation.—From figures supplied by courtesy of the County Medical Officer it appears that 258 children under 5 years of age and 29 children aged 5-15 years were immunised during 1953. It would also appear that of all children in the area under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1953, 3,210 had completed a course of immunisation before that date. Based on the child population at these ages (4,880) shown at the last Census in 1951 it would appear therefore that immunisation in the area can be considered reasonably satisfactory. The number of reinforcing innoculations carried out (mainly children commencing school life) was 363 as compared with 260 in the previous year.

(ii) Vaccination.—Also by courtesy of the County Medical Officer it is reported that 204 primary vaccinations and 22 re-vaccinations were carried out, a reduction from last year's figures which were 209 and 47 respectively. Of the 204 primary vaccinations 130 were of children under 1 year of age and 66 in children aged 1-5 years.

Note :—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

## SECTION IV

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Local Authority Health Services under the National Health Service Act are administered by the Kent County Council as the Local Health Authority. Those Services include the Care of Mothers and Young Children; the provision of Midwives; Health Visiting and Home Nursing; Vaccination and Immunisation; Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care and the Domestic Help Services. Mental Welfare and the treatment and care of Tuberculosis patients is provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

#### School Health Services

Through the courtesy of the County Medical Officer, the following extracts from the Annual Report on the School Health Services in the Area are given.

(a) Medical Inspections :—

(i)	Number of children inspected (periodic)	951	(889)
(ii)	Number of special inspections ... ..	48	(21)
(iii)	Number of re-inspections ... ..	126	(220)
(iv)	Number of children found at periodic inspections to require treatment ...	81	(74)
(v)	Percentage requiring treatment ...	8.5%	(8.3%)

The defects found during these inspections are given in the following table from which it will be seen that eye defects and defects of ear, nose and throat are still the principle reason for pupils requiring treatment.

Defects	Number
Eyes .. .. .	30 (31)
Ears, nose and throat .. .. .	21 (13)
Orthopaedic .. .. .	13 (4)
Lungs .. .. .	5 (1)
Heart and Circulation .. .. .	— (3)
Development .. .. .	3 (1)
Psychological .. .. .	2 (2)

(b) General Condition.

The classification of the general condition of children inspected was as follows :—

Note :—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.



Groups	Number Inspected	Percentages		
		Good	Fair	Poor
Entrants .. ..	415(398)	37.8(23.9)	56.9(70.3)	5.3( 5.8)
Second Age Group ..	220(219)	33.6(35.2)	65.0(62.1)	1.4( 2.7)
Third Age Group ..	—( —)	—( —)	—( —)	—( —)
Other periodic inspections .. ..	316(272)	32.3(25.0)	52.2(61.8)	15.5(13.2)
Totals	951(889)	35.0(27.0)	57.2(65.7)	7.8( 7.3)

From these figures it would appear that generally speaking the health of the school children in the area remains good. Though there was a slight increase in 1953 in the percentage of children found at periodic inspections to require treatment (8.5% in 1953, 8.3% in 1952) their classification according to their general condition (frequently called nutritional standard) showed improvement. Under that classification the percentage classified as good increased from 27.0% in 1952 to 35.0% in 1953 with a corresponding decrease in those classified as fair only. There was, however, a small increase from 7.3% to 7.8% in those classified as poor.

### (c) Dental Inspection

(i)	Number inspected by County Dental Officers (periodic and special) .. . . .	1,131
(ii)	Number found to require treatment ..	751
(iii)	Percentage requiring treatment .. ..	66.4
(iv)	Number actually treated .. .. .	485
(v)	Percentage treated .. .. .	64.5

### (d) Infestation with Vermin

(i)	Total number of examinations in the Schools by the School Nurse or other authorised persons .. . . .	5,925 (5,605)
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested .. . . .	26 (31)
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) .. . . .	10 (12)

Note :—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.



## SECTION V

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1. Water Supplies.

Main water is available over practically the whole of the area giving a good and adequate supply to most of the properties. Apart from isolated cottages the only two areas where no main is available are Denstroude and Courtenay Road in the Parish of Dunkirk, and Rhode Common in the parishes of Selling and Dunkirk. The Mid. Kent Water Co. (Eastern Parishes) and Chatham Water Co. (Western Parishes) cover most of the area between them, leaving Oare supplied by the Faversham Co., and parts of Bobbing and Borden by Sittingbourne U.D.C.

During the year 10 further properties in Upchurch and Luddenham were given a main supply in place of wells and the figures now show 94.9% of the houses as having a piped supply inside, 3.2% a standpipe outside and 1.9% relying on well or carted water.

The main supplies in the area are sampled once a quarter and the results last year were quite satisfactory. The block of 7 cottages at Upchurch referred to in the last Annual report have now been connected to the main as also has the farmhouse adjoining. In addition to the routine sampling 4 other samples involving 5 cottages in Luddenham, Goodnestone, Selling and Bredgar were submitted for examination and were not satisfactory. A pair of these at Luddenham were connected to a main supply and investigations of the remaining 3 cottages in Goodnestone, Selling and Bredgar where no main was readily available, were being continued at the end of the year.

#### 2. Drainage and Sewerage

The parishes of Boughton, Lynsted, Teynham, Iwade, Newington, Oare and parts of the parishes of Borden and Rodmersham have sewerage facilities but in the remaining parishes cesspools and septic tanks are used.

The sewer draining the Boughton area discharges however untreated into an open ditch. This is not only liable to cause nuisance at the point of entry into the ditch concerned but as intercommunication between the ditches in the area is very free there is liability for the pollution to be spread over a very large area. Steps should be taken at an early date to remedy these conditions.

It is satisfactory to note that the Scheme referred to last year for new sewage disposal works at Lower Halstow to

replace the present unsatisfactory works at Newington and which allows for drainage of adjoining parishes was approved early in the current year and it is hoped that work can commence on it at an early date.

There were no alterations or extensions of other sewerage systems during the current year.

### 3. Scavenging and Cesspool Emptying

This service is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department and very few complaints were received during the year. One of the greatest difficulties is still finding suitable tips for the cesspool emptiers.

### 4. Rodent Control

The Council's Rodent Operator left in February and was replaced by Mr. C. Richards, who started in May. Mr. Richards quickly got used to the methods of control and has been doing an excellent job of work.

The Kent Agricultural Executive Committee have now ceased to treat farm lands but an increasing number of farmers are carrying out disinfestation on their own premises and this arrangement appears to be giving quite satisfactory results.

The following statement shows the work carried out in connection with Rodent Control during 1953.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	Business	Total
Total number of Properties .. ..	5	6168	960	334	7467
Number of Properties inspected :—					
Complaint .. ..	—	37	—	5	42
Survey .. ..	5	1911	187	115	2218
Infestation found :—					
Rat .. ..	3	3	1	1	8
Mice .. ..	2	67	17	3	89
Number of Properties Treated .. ..	5	83	—	2	90

### 5. Disinfection and Disinfestation

(i) In all cases of infectious disease disinfection of the room is carried out as soon as possible after being vacated by the patient. During the year there were 43 rooms disinfected and 46 visits made for purposes of enquiring into the cases.

(ii) There were 12 visits during the year for investigation of complaints of vermin. Advice was given on the treatment to be carried out and the infestations were cleared satisfactorily.

## 6. Inspection of District

For administration purposes the area is divided into two districts each under the supervision of a District Sanitary Inspector. "Appendix B" gives a summary of the number and nature of visits made during the year.

# SECTION VI

## FOOD AND FOOD INSPECTION

### Food Supplies

The inspection of foodstuffs and the conditions under which they are handled and sold is given considerable importance as will be seen from the number of visits paid to food premises during the year (Appendix B). The standard in the area generally is good and it was only necessary to serve 5 informal notices for minor defects during the year. The work asked for was completed satisfactorily.

Despite the number of inspections carried out, control in a large Rural area has to depend very largely on the co-operation of the retailers and Swale is fortunate in that this co-operation is readily given.

"Appendix C" shows a list of foodstuffs considered unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered by the owners.

### (i) Milk

There was again a slight increase in the number of people registered for the sale of milk in the area.

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	20	(18)
Registered dairies (other than Farms)	...	...	4	( 4)

All of the distributors in the area sell milk which is the subject of a special designation and applications have been received for the renewal of licences to use these designations as follows :—

(a) Licences to Dealers (Businesses in Swale)				
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	3 (3)
Pasteurised	...	...	...	3 (3)
Sterilised	...	...	...	8 (5)

Note :—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.



(b) Supplementary Licences (Businesses outside Swale but retailing in the area)

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	6 (6)
Pasteurised	...	...	...	5 (5)
Sterilised	...	...	...	2 (2)
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	...	...	...	1 (1)

As will be seen from these figures the only increase is that a few more General shops are now selling "Sterilised" milk.

During the year 5 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. In the case of one of these samples the sample was also examined biologically for Tuberculosis owing to the possibility that a notified case of Tuberculosis might have been in contact with the dairying arrangements at a farm. This sample however proved quite free from infection. The remaining 4 samples were 3 Tuberculin Tested milks and one ungraded milk. One of the Tuberculin Tested samples failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test. On investigation a fault was found in the cooling arrangements at the farm and on this being rectified further samples were found satisfactory.

## (ii) Ice Cream

A further 6 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream during the year and this brings the total number in the area to 57. No ice cream is actually manufactured in the area.

There were 30 samples of ice cream submitted for examination during the year and the results as seen from the following table show a marked improvement on last year's samples.

	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
1952	15 (75%)	2 (10%)	1 (5%)	2 (10%)	20
1953	24 (80%)	3 (10%)	3 (10%)	—	30

In the case of Grade III samples further visits were made and repeat samples subsequently submitted were found satisfactory.

## (iii) Meat

No meat is killed in the Swale area and the butchers continue to draw their supplies from various Government controlled slaughterhouses. The butchers are very co-operative in notifying any abnormal conditions which they find and inspection of meat is also carried out at routine visits to the shops. Appendix C shows the quantity of meat

Note :—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.



found on inspection to be found unfit for human consumption.

**(iv) Fish Frying**

There is now only one shop in the area which carries on fish frying and this is maintained in a satisfactory condition.

**(v) Bakehouses**

There are three bakehouses in use in the area and they are kept in a satisfactory manner.

**(vi) Food and Drugs**

The administration of the part of the Act governing the quality and nature of articles for sale is the responsibility of the Weights and Measures Department of the Kent County Council and I am indebted to them for the following summary of work carried out in this area.

## KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938-1950

Details of Samples taken by the County Sampling Officers within the RURAL DISTRICT OF SWALE during the year ended 31st December, 1953.

Article	No.	Article	No.
Baking Powder .....	1	B/fd. ....	18
Beans in Tomato Sauce ...	1	Horseradish Sauce .....	1
Bitter Beer .....	1	Iced Lollies .....	3
Braised Rabbit in Sauce	1	Jello .....	1
Brandy .....	1	Lemon Curd .....	1
Bronchial Mixture .....	1	Mild Beer .....	1
Coffee and Chicory		Mild and Bitter .....	1
Essence	1	Milk .....	27
Coffee Spread .....	1	Mincemeat .....	1
Corned Beef Hash .....	1	Orange Curd .....	1
Cream of Tartar .....	1	Preserved Ginger .....	1
Curry Powder .....	1	Pure Ground Horse-	
Desiccated Coconut .....	1	radish	1
Devilled Ham .....	1	Refined Borax .....	1
Flowers of Sulphur .....	1	Saccharine Tablets .....	1
Gin .....	1	Stewed Steak .....	1
Glucose D .....	1	Whisky .....	1
Ground Ginger .....	1	Yeast Tablets .....	1
Herbal Pieces .....	1		
	—		—
C/fd. ....	18		62
	—		—

### SUMMARY

Milks .....	27
Drugs .....	6
Spirits .....	3
Other Samples ...	26
	—
	62
	—

All the above samples were genuine with the exception of the following :—

Sample of	Analysis				Action taken
Channel Islands Milk T.T.	Contained	5.2%	added	water	As a result of investigations concerning machine milking apparatus no action was taken. Further samples have been genuine.
Channel Islands Milk T.T.	Contained	4.9%	added	water	
Channel Islands Milk T.T.	Contained	3.8%	added	water	
Milk T.T.	Contained	18.0%	added	water	
Milk T.T.	Contained	20.2%	added	water	

## SECTION VII

### HOUSING

As mentioned in previous reports the question of repair and reconditioning of houses is still a very difficult problem owing to the financial restrictions of the Rent Restrictions Acts. The most that can be achieved is the carrying out of works necessary to abate the more serious defects—and even this is little by little. Yet if something is not done soon to improve these properties they will quickly degenerate into slum property. It is hoped that the new legislation now fore-shadowed will do something to remedy this position.

#### Individual Unfit Houses

As a result of action started before 1953 the following premises have now been demolished :—

- Jezwil, Dawes Road, Dunkirk.
- Ladds Cottage, The Street, Bapchild (2).

And the following premises were reconditioned so that the official undertakings in respect thereof could be cancelled:—

- Clare Cottage, Milsted.
- 1, Hill Cottage, Bobbing.
- 1, The Block, West End, Doddington.

Action under Section II of the Housing Act was started during the year in respect of the undermentioned premises and either Demolition Orders made or undertakings accepted that the premises would not be used for human habitation.

- 1 & 2, Fir Tree Cottage, Bapchild.
- 1, Oast Cottages, Dunkirk.
- 3, 4 & 5, Church Path, Lower Halstow.
- 2, 4 & 6, Thatched Cottages, Hearts Delight, Borden.
- Little Cottage, Coleshall, Iwade.
- 4, Earthpit Cottages, Lower Halstow.



## New Houses

There were 109 houses erected during the year, 42 by Private Enterprise and 67 by the Council.

The following statement shows the types of houses built by the Council and the Parishes in which they were built during the year :—

Parish	3 Bedroom Parlour	3 Bedroom Non-Parl'r	2 Bedroom	Total
Bapchild .. ..	4	—	2	6
Teynham (Cherry Gardens)	8	18	2	28
Ospringle (Bayfield) ..	—	8	—	8
Lower Halstow ..	—	12	—	12
Oare (Colegates Close)	—	6	6	12
Hernehill (Woodlands)	—	1	—	1
	12	45	10	67

Appendix "E" shows the number at the end of 1953 of houses built and owned by the Council, in each of the parishes in the area.

## Hop Pickers' Camps

The provision of glass windows in the huts was extended this year and the general standard of accommodation is being steadily raised. During the past 4 to 5 years living conditions have been greatly improved through co-operation between the Sanitary Department and the owners concerned. There were 37 camps in use in the area affording temporary lodgings to approximately 7,500 people and during the season 291 visits were made to these camps.

The following is a brief summary of the improvements obtained this year.

- 10 new huts replacing obsolescent ones.
- 192 huts provided with glazed windows.
- 1 new cookhouse and 7 repaired.
- 1 camp provided with main water.
- 22 huts provided with concrete paths.

**SECTION VIII**

**SHOPS AND FACTORIES**

**1. Shops Acts**

The administration of the Shops Act in this area does not present many difficulties and although 535 visits were made to shops during the year it was only necessary to serve 3 informal notices. The work required by these notices was completed without any trouble.

**2. Factories Act, 1937 and 1948**

The nature of the Factories in the Swale area does not pose many problems and it was only necessary to serve one informal notice during the year.

			Factories	Inspections
With Power	...	...	48	43
Without Power	...	...	73	1
Workplaces	...	...	13	2
			<hr/> 134	<hr/> 46
			<hr/>	<hr/>

# APPENDIX "A"

## Distribution of Cases of Infectious Disease by Parishes

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Encephalitis	Total
Badlesmere .....	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Bapchild .....	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Bobbing .....	2	1	12	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	18
Borden .....	2	6	79	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	88
Boughton .....	2	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16
Bredgar .....	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Buckland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doddington .....	0	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Dunkirk .....	4	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
Eastling .....	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Faversham Without	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goodnestone .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graveney .....	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Halstow, Lower ...	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Hartlip .....	1	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
Hernhill .....	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
Iwade .....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kingsdown .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Leaveland .....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Luddenham .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lynsted .....	1	1	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Milsted .....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Newington .....	7	2	45	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	60
Newnham .....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Norton .....	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
Oare .....	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10
Ospringe .....	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rodmersham .....	2	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Selling .....	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Sheldwich .....	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	16
Stalisfield .....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stone .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teynham .....	1	10	65	6	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	87
Throwley .....	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Tonge .....	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tunstall .....	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Upchurch .....	3	29	73	17	7	0	0	0	1	2	0	132
	28	122	452	44	9	12	3	1	3	7	1	682



## APPENDIX “B”

### RECORD OF INSPECTIONS BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS

#### HOUSING

Housing Act, 1949 ... ..	11
Rural Housing Survey ... ..	26
Visits under Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	35
Re-visits under Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	19
Council House Applications ... ..	280
Council House Tenancies ... ..	74

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

Complaints re Houses ... ..	322
Other Complaints ... ..	54
Revisits (Houses) ... ..	1133
Other Re-visits ... ..	88
Miscellaneous Visits under P.H.A. ... ..	50
Infectious Disease ... ..	79
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	46
Hop-pickers' Camps ... ..	296
Schools ... ..	13
Visits re Vermin ... ..	12
Knackers Yards ... ..	1

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND SHOPS

##### Food Premises :—

Bakehouses ... ..	15
Grocery and General ... ..	252
Restaurants ... ..	64
Inns ... ..	94
Butchers ... ..	40
Fried and Wet Fish Shops ... ..	3
Ice Cream ... ..	30
Dairies ... ..	17
Shops (Non-food) ... ..	35

#### FACTORIES

With Power ... ..	43
Non-Power ... ..	1
Workplaces ... ..	2

#### GENERAL

Interviews ... ..	475
Rat Destruction ... ..	116
Building Licences ... ..	0
Visits with M.O.H. ... ..	11
Visits with D.S.I. ... ..	22
Re Alterations and Extensions ... ..	30
Civil Defence ... ..	55

# WORK DONE BY INSPECTOR

## Samples for Examination :—

Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fæces	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
General :—							
Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

## APPENDIX “C”

### UNSOUND FOOD

#### Food found to be unfit for human consumption

18 doz. Eggs	...	...	...	...	Decomposition
24½ lbs. English Pork	...	...	...	...	Bruising
74 lbs. English Beef	...	...	...	...	Bruising and Contamination
1 Ox Head	...	...	...	...	Decomposition
1 16 lb. Tin Ham	...	...	...	...	Decomposition
231 Tins Assorted foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	Blown
83 Packets Assorted foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	Decomposition Rancidity

## APPENDIX “D”

### 1. NOTICES SERVED

	Public Health Act, 1936	Housing Act, 1936	Food & Drugs Act, 1936	Shops Act, 1934	Factories Act, 1937	Milk & Dairies Reg.1949
Preliminary Notices served .....	214	—	5	3	1	—
Preliminary Notices complied with ....	162	—	5	3	—	—
Statutory Notices served .....	4	—	—	—	—	—
Statutory Notices Complied with ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

### 2. WORK COMPLETED AS A RESULT OF ACTION TAKEN

#### (a) HOUSING DEFECTS REMEDIED

##### External :—

Roofs and flashings	...	...	...	...	42
Chimneys and flues	...	...	...	...	13
Eaves Gutters	...	...	...	...	20
R.W. Downpipes	...	...	...	...	12
Walls (brickwork, pointing, etc)	...	...	...	...	17
Pavings, steps, etc.	...	...	...	...	7
Drainage systems provided	...	...	...	...	6
Drainage repaired/cleansed	...	...	...	...	22
Dustbins renewed/provided	...	...	...	...	4
Conversions privies to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	1
Flushes provided	...	...	...	...	4

##### Internal :—

Walls	...	...	...	...	43
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	28
Floors	...	...	...	...	18
Windows	...	...	...	...	10
Doors	...	...	...	...	8
Ranges, etc., repaired/ renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Sinks provided/renewed	...	...	...	...	14
Sink wastes renewed	...	...	...	...	10
Coppers repaired/provided	...	...	...	...	1
Stairs repaired/improved	...	...	...	...	4
Dampness otherwise abated	...	...	...	...	15
Water supply provided	...	...	...	...	10
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Privies repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Dirty house cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous houses freed from vermin	...	...	...	...	5
Other repairs to houses	...	...	...	...	11



(b) FOOD PREMISES AND SHOPS

Walls, ceilings, floors, windows, doors re-	
paired	3
Walls, ceilings, floors, windows, doors	
cleansed	8
Cleanliness improved	4
Hot-water supplies provided	1

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH

Offensive Accumulations removed	1
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**APPENDIX "E"**

COUNCIL HOUSES BY PARISHES AT  
31st DECEMBER, 1953

Badlesemere	4	Lynsted	62
Bapchild	14	Milsted	8
Bobbing	14	Newington	122
Borden	40	Newnham	20
Boughton	96	Norton	8
Bredgar	18	Oare	40
Buckland	2	Ospringe	28
Doddington	40	Selling	44
Dunkirk	28	Sheldwich	18
Eastling	22	Stalisfield	8
Faversham Without	10	Teynham	172
Graveney	24	Throwley	10
Halstow, Lower	20	Tonge	11
Hartlip	32	Upchurch	38
Hernhill	36		
Iwade	34		1,039
Kingsdown	6		
Leaveland	10		